

A new global outlook: Broadening business prospects

Preliminary Program 11 May 2018

Monday 18 June 2018

08:00-onwards	Participants registration
08:30 - 09:30	Sign up breakfast <i>Update on India' FDI policy latest developments</i>
08:30 - 09:30	Sign up breakfast <i>Meet some startups shaping the future</i>
09:45 - 10:00	Welcome to the participants
10:00 - 11:00	Opening plenary session <i>Leading global growth in 2018...And beyond?</i> Key emerging countries are today recording growth forecasts or levels that make them a driver of global growth for this year and presumably beyond. Policies in China, India, Indonesia or Brazil, to mention just some examples, have been geared towards creating the conditions for sustainable growth rates that will remain double or triple the ones of developed economies. The entrepreneurial spirit, the faster adoption of new technologies and the development of startup ecosystems and the cleaning up of the banking and financial sectors in India and China should also help sustain the growth momentum. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What more is needed from governments and corporations so that key emerging countries keep assuming the global growth driver role?
11:15 - 12:30	<i>A case of do or die: Corporations stepping in to bridge the skills gap</i> With the speed at which technological changes happen and the human resources needs of corporations evolve, education systems struggle to deliver in time. So, corporations have to step in to close the gap – especially in most emerging countries who structurally have to contend with a perennial skills and talent deficit. As the economic model of these countries shifts away from over-

	<p>reliance on cheap labor to fuel export-driven economies, they have to rapidly move up the value chain – or risk faltering. Corporations have no other option than to invest strategically in workforce development. But corporations may also have to help address the skills gaps in their suppliers which are the cause of costly delays and damaging quality issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What specific, concerted, actions between business, government and universities can help promote a permanent improvement and updating of skills and identify the forthcoming needs? ✓ How can corporations leverage online education in data science and computer programming for workforce enhancement? ✓ How can corporations develop an attractive talent value propositions to retain skills in a talent-scarce environment? ✓ What kind of PPPs would be most effective at broadening access to high-quality education? ✓ What are the success stories to learn from?
<p>11:15 – 12:30</p>	<p><i>The mobile economy as a business and economic game-changer: Setting up the success factors</i></p> <p>The smart phone revolution is proving to be a game changer for business and a huge leapfrogging factor for emerging market economies. While China is the number one uncontested leader in that domain, countries such as India, Indonesia, the Philippines or Mexico are also fast leveraging the potential opened by the mobile economy as the smartphone market keeps expanding. This mobile economy is boosting domestic consumption, stimulating technological innovation, creating new business activities, and is helping to integrate ever larger segments of the populations in economic activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What is required to develop the potential of the smartphone for the expansion of e-commerce and digital payments ✓ What kind of investments are needed to accelerate the penetration rates of mobile and fixed broadband to integrate more of the non-urban population in the mobile economy? ✓ How to define the key priorities of sound digital economy policies and regulations?
<p>12:45 - 14:15</p>	<p>Plenary Luncheon</p> <p><i>A world with a different America</i></p> <p>There is no counting the many disruptions that President Trump has created on the global economic and geopolitical scene, upending many of theh conventional wisdoms that had so far shaped the forecasts or analysis of policy makers or observers. For instance, on many issues today, whether it is climate change, the Iran nuclear deal or trade sanctions, Europe find itself closer to the positions of Putin’s Russia or China than to the ones of its US traditional ally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the pattern in Donald Trump’s decision-making? Is he as unpredictable as many observers consider him to be? - What kind of geopolitical repercussions can we expect to emerge or develop from the Trump administration decisions on the geopolitical or macroeconomic fronts? - As we get into a new era of great powers competition, what does that

	mean for the rest of the world?	
14:30 - 15:15	<p><u>Tomorrow Now</u> <i>Beyond bitcoins, the impact of blockchain technology</i></p> <p>Whether or not bitcoins and other virtual currencies will take a prominent role, the potentialities of blockchain technology as an open, distributed ledger that can record transactions in a verifiable and permanent way and be programmed to trigger transactions automatically, might prove to be the most important game-changing factor. The ability to embed in digital code and protecting from deletion, tampering, and revision every transaction, agreement, process, payment, would revolutionize not only business but also many aspects of social and individual life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How far are we from this revolution? ✓ What are the governance, social and technological barriers still to be addressed? 	<p><u>Tomorrow Now</u> <i>Advanced Robotics and the new job problematic</i></p> <p>The new generation of robotics are smarter, more mobile, more collaborative and more adaptable. With their voice and image recognition capabilities they are able to perform complex human tasks. Advanced robotics are an integral component of the smart manufacturing stage that corporations need to embrace to remain competitive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How far will the advanced robotics revolution go? ✓ Who are the winners in the race for advanced robotics? ✓ What are the possibilities that - while eliminating some tedious, low added-value, industrial jobs – the robotics revolution will also create new job opportunities for re-trained workers operating alongside robots?
15:30 – 16:45	<p>Plenary in parallel <i>What is changing with international trade? What does this mean for the future of global growth and for emerging markets companies?</i></p> <p>The international trade system is under attack. Many developments, not only in the US but also in Europe, have highlighted a trend of growing skepticism about the merits and benefits of the trade systems as it has functioned so far. The Trump administration is openly critical about the efficacy and relevance of the WTO dispute settlement system, while the US and Europe are increasingly critical and frustrated about China’s trade practices. The rationale of FTAs as a tool for increasing trade interaction between two or a group of countries does not seem to be sufficient anymore to rally support for these agreements. The protectionist rhetoric which has been flourishing, the growing trade and economic tensions between the US, the EU and China, linked to rise in global geopolitical tensions make the risk of trade restrictive actions by the major players very real.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What do these changes mean for emerging market companies which – so far – have mostly benefited from international trade? ✓ Is the attack on the trade system reflecting just transitory causes or is 	

	<p>this a structural change of the international trade scene?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What can emerging countries and companies do to protect their interests in this new context?
15:30 – 16:45	<p>Plenary debate</p> <p><i>Can Emerging Economies do automation and Artificial Intelligence and ALSO create the number of jobs needed to prevent higher unemployment?</i></p> <p>Some emerging economies are today facing the risk of falling into the middle income trap. But the past strategies that ensured their initial economic success are today put into question not by the changes happening on the international trade scene but even more importantly by the advent of game-changing – disruptive – technology which are capital and skills intensive, labor displacing or suppressing, and which tend to reduce or even negate the labor cost competitiveness which helped drive the initial growth of emerging economies.</p> <p>The capital and skill intensity involved in the implementation of digital technologies tend to play in favor of more advanced economies and this could lead to a radical change of global value chains that will be very detrimental to emerging economies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Can these economies muster the capabilities to embark on digital technology and automation leading to gains in productivity that will ensure their competitiveness? ✓ And can they move towards that objective while creating the huge number of jobs to prevent a swelling of unemployment levels?
16:45 17:15	Tea break
17:15 – 18:30	<p><i>The potential of smart cities: Maximizing their impact as growth drivers and environment-savior</i></p> <p>Developing smart cities in emerging economies is proving not only to be a way to manage the urbanization drive, but also a major element in creating sustainable infrastructures, helping to address major environment challenges – starting with China and India – but is also creating new growth opportunities and spurring technological developments. The use of advanced digital technology, IOT and networks to provide solutions, deliver services and address the economic, social, and environmental challenges linked to urbanization is creating a new ecosystem propitious to enhancing greater business efficiency and productivity and to promoting the emergence of new activities and businesses. While 500 Chinese cities are already in the process of transforming themselves into smart cities, the Modi government in India has launched its "Smart City Mission" to build 100 smart cities and industrial corridors throughout the country by 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What is needed to best leverage the business and technology leap-frogging potential of smart-cities? ✓ What are the challenges to be addressed to create successful smart cities? ✓ What are the most effective solutions for smart cities that government and business collaboration, effective PPPs, can promote?

17:15 – 18:30	<p><i>Let there be startups nations</i></p> <p>It is now recognized that a dynamic ecosystem for startups is a potent contributor to economic growth and to technological innovation and development. Emerging countries such as China, India, Indonesia or Mexico are today just beginning to reap the full benefits from a fast expanding start-ups sector – not speaking of the example provided by Israel as a “start-up nation”. Entrepreneurship spirit and high-growth start-ups develop best when networks of knowledge and talent, VC and PE, mentors and partners combine their impact in a propitious context created by the “right” government policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What makes entrepreneurial ecosystems “tick”? ✓ How to intensify the creative potential of entrepreneurial/technology clusters? ✓ What government policies are the most effective in supporting a country’s start-ups drive? ✓ What lessons to be derived from success stories?
18:40 - 19:50	<p><i>Assessing China’s economic policies and their implications</i></p> <p>The 19th Congress of China’s Communist Party did not only cement and strengthen the power of President Xi Jinping as a leader now without term limitation and on equal footing with Mao Zedong. It also confirmed and expanded China’s key economic and foreign policy orientations. The official endorsement of “The Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era” means that the Party will keep a tight control of China’s economic course and the continuation of the prominent role of SOEs in the country’s economy. This goes with the forceful promotion of national champions in the commanding heights of the 21st century economy with the implementation of the “Made in China 2025” program , and the confirmation of a more assertive foreign policy and of strategic initiatives aimed at affirming China’s standing as an equal player to the US on the world scene.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How could China’s drive for prominence in some ley sectors of the 21st century economy impact the global economy and the economic policies of key players among developed and emerging economies? ✓ What is to be expected from Xi Jinping’s vision of China’s role on the world stage?
19:50 – 20:15	Reception
20:15 - 22:00	<p>Official opening Dinner</p> <p><i>Featuring a keynote speaker</i></p>

Tuesday 19 June 2018

08:30 - 09:30	<p>Sign up breakfast</p> <p><i>The future of Digital Healthcare</i></p>
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08:30 - 09:30	<p>Sign up breakfast</p> <p><i>Unlocking more funding for growth</i></p> <p>Indian households saving represent 23.6% of the country’s GDP, more than US\$ 500 billion a year on average. While there has been a 40% increase in assets under management of Mutual Funds in India in 2016-17 (from about US\$ 195 to US\$ 275 billion) the consensus is that capital markets should be able to function in a more efficient way in attracting and channeling more savings for investment into Indian industry and infrastructure projects. What needs to be done to achieve that objective?</p>	
09:45 - 10:45	<p>Plenary Session</p> <p><i>The five factors to watch for in a rather rosy global economic outlook</i></p> <p>Listening to some analysts we are back to the era of the “Goldilocks economy”, with all the key regions of the world enjoying moderate but sustainable growth and the global economy expected as a whole to grow by 3.9% in 2018 and again in 2019 according to the IMF forecast, “with emerging market and developing economies playing a relatively bigger role than in 2017” in this performance. However, some factors could cloud this overall picture. How to assess the potential for economic volatility - or even disruptions – that could be created by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ protectionist policies and the unsettling of the international trade system; ✓ the proliferation of political risks in some countries with the strength of populist forces; ✓ the geopolitical risk created by tensions and conflictual situations in the Middle East, Europe, the South China sea, the Korean peninsula etc.; ✓ the trend towards a general tightening of monetary policies coupled with soaring debt levels raising questions about the ability of some countries and important corporations to sustain higher costs of capital; ✓ the low level of productivity gains in developed as well as in emerging economies that could threaten medium-term growth sustainability. 	
10:45 - 11:15	<i>Tea Break</i>	
11:15 – 11:45	<p>Tomorrow Now</p> <p><i>How Virtual and Augmented reality will impact business</i></p> <p>Virtual reality was first seen as an entertainment technology but businesses are now fast exploring and developing the opportunities created by the ability to simulate in virtual reality processes in production, marketing or customer services until now carried out in the physical world; Another promising prospect is how VR would also allow people undertake some tasks</p>	<p>Tomorrow Now</p> <p><i>Closing the digital divide: A life-changer in the rural sector</i></p> <p>The number of mobile internet users is expected to have reached close to 480 million people in India, of which 190 million only are in rural areas where 2/3 of the population still lives. The divide is as pronounced in other emerging countries such as China or Indonesia. However, the internet is emerging as a life changer for the rural sector in all emerging countries, connecting producers to new markets and</p>

	<p>without being physically present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What is the transformative impact of Virtual and Augmented Reality? ✓ What are the issues to be addressed for the technology to deploy its full benefits? 	<p>to the financial sector, allowing them to network, and helping to create more employment opportunities especially for women and the youth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What is needed to accelerate internet technology penetration in emerging countries rural areas? ✓ How to leverage best the transformative impact, life-changer potential of digitization and the internet technology?
<p>12.00 - 13:15</p>	<p><i>Leveraging Fintech as a game-changer for financial services and for financial inclusion</i></p> <p>Fintech - Mobile payments, digital wallets, and other forms of financial technology – is providing emerging markets with a unique opportunity for technology leap-frogging and skipping a whole phase of development of financial services, helping to integrate hundreds of millions of people into the banking and financial systems. While China was the first emerging country to embark in a spectacular adoption of fintech technologies, even stealing a march from the US and Europe, other emerging countries such as India, Indonesia or Mexico are moving fast to leverage the potential of fintech and mobile finance as growth driver and a vector of social and economic inclusion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What are the key prerequisites for a fast development and wide penetration of fintech? ✓ How can fintech be an accelerator of growth and of economic and social inclusion? 	
<p>12.00 – 13.15</p>	<p><i>Going big on renewables: Leveraging the business potential of the energies of the future</i></p> <p>As the cost of installing solar and wind energy keeps declining, and the cost of storing power is also decreasing very fast, many emerging markets countries have embarked on an aggressive development of renewable energy sources – China and India being leaders in this trend, with PM Modi’s objective to boost solar capacity in the country to 100 GW by 2022. According to the OECD, total investment in renewable power and fuels in developing countries is, since 2015, exceeding that in developed economies. While helping to meet the surge of demand in power the fast expansion of the renewable energy sector is proving to be in itself an engine of economic growth and a propitious area for technology innovation and the creation of new businesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What are the key elements of the “right” framework conditions for the development of renewable energy? ✓ What is needed in terms of power purchasing agreements and energy pricing mechanisms to support projects development? ✓ What strategies can corporations develop for sourcing renewable energy beyond power purchase agreements and direct builds? 	

13:15 - 14:45	Plenary luncheon <i>Featuring a keynote speaker</i>
15:00 - 16:15	<p>Plenary session <i>India: Staying in the race for innovation-driven growth in the 21st century economy</i></p> <p>In 2017 India ranked 100 among the 190 countries in the World Bank “Ease of doing business ranking”, jumping 30 places from the previous year. It was also ranked the fifth best-performing country with respect to reforming the business environment. As positive as these developments are, they will not suffice to ensure India a privileged place among the top league of sustainable high growth countries. The crucial – differentiating – factor that India will need to leverage is to spread a culture of innovation that would materialize not only in the technological domain but also in areas such as business models, corporate and political governance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What will make initiatives such as “Make in India, Digital India, Skill India, Startup India” become the vectors of a new phase of innovation-driven growth in India? ✓ How should government, academia and business complement their efforts to promote and spread a culture of innovation?
16:15 - 16:45	<i>Tea break</i>
16:45 - 18:00	<p>Plenary Session <i>Being part of the high stakes battle for data AI</i></p> <p>It has now become almost a platitude to say that data is for the 21st century economy what oil was for the 20th century economy and we know that, indeed, big data is <i>the</i> crucial component in most of the technologies – Artificial Intelligence, IOT, AdvancedRobotics – needed to be a player in the 21st century economy. The big battle of the next years among countries as well as corporations will be about who collect most efficiently the data – structured and unstructured – who could claim ownership on it, who will be able to leverage it for further technological advantage, how it will be protected and how to monetize it etc. In that respect the battlelines are already being drawn between the US, China and Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Where do some major Emerging Economies stand on this strategic issue? ✓ How will they be able to protect their interests and their competitiveness ✓ How can academia and business work together to ensure that the skills and technological capabilities are there to leverager Data power? ✓ What national policies and regulatory measures are needed to ensure the porotection of data as a national asset?
18:15 – 19:00	Closing plenary <i>What we need to take home</i>

	<p>Highlighting and enhancing some key outcomes and conclusions that have emerged from the discussions at this 6th Growth Net Summit, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How, despite some uncertainties, a very volatile geopolitical context and the high potential for economic and trade tensions, can Emerging Economies best leverage a more positive economic context to accelerate and consolidate growth ✓ How could they channel improvement in the investment climate towards jobs creation ✓ How to ensure that they stay in the race in a context of disruptive technologies reshaping business and industrial operating models and redrawing the global manufacturing map
<p>19:00 - 19:30 <i>Lawn</i></p>	<p>Cocktails</p>
<p>19:30 - 21:00</p>	<p>Closing Dinner</p> <p><i>Featuring a keynote speaker</i></p>